

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PENNY). Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees on H.R. 2520, Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1994: Messrs. YATES, MURTHA, DICKS, BEVILL, SKAGGS, COLEMAN, NATCHER, REGULA, MCDADE, KOLBE, and PACKARD.

There was no objection.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the motion just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

REMOVAL OF NAME OF MEMBER AS COSPONSOR OF H.R. 1734

Mr. SKAGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my name be withdrawn as a cosponsor of H.R. 1734.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was no objection.

APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES ON H.R. 2519, DEPARTMENTS OF COMMERCE, JUSTICE, AND STATE, THE JUDICIARY, AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1994

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 2519) making appropriations for the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

MOTION TO INSTRUCT OFFERED BY MR. ROGERS
Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to instruct.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ROGERS moves that the managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill, H.R. 2519, be instructed to agree to the first proviso of the Senate amendment numbered 147, with an amendment that reads as follows:

In lieu of the first proviso in Senate amendment numbered 147, insert the following:

"Provided, That none of the funds appropriated in this paragraph shall be available

for arrearage payments to the United Nations until the Secretary of State certifies to the Congress that the United Nations has established an independent office with responsibilities and powers substantially similar to offices of Inspectors General authorized by the Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended"

Mr. ROGERS (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the motion be considered as read and printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] will be recognized for 30 minutes, and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] will be recognized for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

(Mr. ROGERS asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, my motion would instruct the House conferees to agree to a Senate provision, authored by Senator DOMENICI, requiring the United Nations to create an inspector general's office before receiving any more U.S. arrearage payments in fiscal 1994.

The United Nations must be reformed. That has been Congress' cry so often in the last 10 years that we are beginning to sound like a broken record. The American people, who pay 25 percent of the United Nations general budget and 31.7 percent, Mr. Speaker, of the international peacekeeping budget of the United Nations, people will be charged almost \$1.5 billion in assessed contributions to the United Nations in 1994.

This does not include the hundreds of millions of dollars our constituents will give in voluntary contributions to the United Nations not contained in this bill. That is a huge investment, and we are entitled to know how our money is being spent. And we do not.

Almost 80 percent of the general budget of the United Nations is being used to pay for 14,000 employees of the U.N. Secretariat alone, workers who enjoy some of the most generous employment benefits around, including salaries which are guaranteed at rates 15 to 20 percent higher than the highest comparable private sector, salaries which, I might add, are tax free, Mr. Speaker.

They have additional payments of \$1,270 per year per dependent child. They are guaranteed 100 percent cost-of-living increases. These 14,000 employees at the Secretariat alone enjoy vacations of up to 2 months per year.

□ 1310

They have payments to cover three-fourths of all education costs including college, for each of their children, and they have one of the world's best retirement systems.

No wonder U.N. programs are forced to scrounge for other sources of fund-

ing—including coming back to Uncle Sam for voluntary contributions.

And, would you believe, the Secretary-General has called for higher pay for U.N. staff members.

With personnel policies like these, no wonder Richard Thornburgh, during his tenure as head of management at the United Nations found:

Too many deadwood staff members doing too little work and too few good staff members doing too much.

Featherbedding to preserve unnecessary U.N. jobs at all costs.

In one instance, management sabotaged attempts to eliminate 500 unneeded jobs, a move costing the United Nations \$20 million per year.

Lucrative consulting contracts given to retired and even dismissed employees.

In addition we are treated to all too frequent press accounts of questionable U.N. spending, including:

\$110,000 to refurbish the home of the head of the U.N. peacekeeping mission in Cambodia;

Millions spent to generate thousands of U.N. publications on such worthwhile topics as "Imperialism: The Last Stage of Capitalism."

And the list goes on, and on, and on. Obviously, no one at the United Nations is minding the store.

At a time when the United Nations is reported to face tremendous financial crisis, how can this be?

According to the Richard Thornburgh's review of the United Nations—the United Nations is almost totally lacking in any effective mechanism to deal with waste, fraud, and abuse.

To bring about much needed reform, Thornburgh recommended to the United Nations that it immediately establish an inspector general's office.

He is not alone in his cry:

President Clinton called for an IG in his speech at the United Nations earlier this week.

Vice President GORE recommended the immediate creation of a U.N. IG in his national performance review.

Unbelievable, their calls for an inspector general face stiff opposition at the United Nations—even from some of our traditional allies.

It is beyond me as to how anyone could oppose an inspector general whose function would be to:

Evaluate and recommend policies to promote economy, efficiency, and effectiveness;

Prevent and detect fraud and abuse;

Keep the U.N. Secretary General and the member States fully informed about problems in the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, an inspector general is our chance to get true reforms at the United Nations.

It is time this Congress put some muscle behind the President's call for reform. The vote on my motion is a vote for U.N. reform. It is a vote for accountability.

The American public, which, let me once again remind my colleagues, will

provide over \$1 billion to the United Nations this year, demands no less of its government, and we must demand no less of the United Nations.

As the Vice President said in his national performance review, we must "prove to the American people that their tax dollars will be treated with respect for the hard work that earned them."

My colleagues, I do not believe the United Nations has treated the American taxpayer with respect.

Prove to your constituents that you want the U.N. waste to stop.

Support my motion to instruct.

Mr. Speaker, I urge support for my motion to instruct, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, former Attorney General Thornburgh was appointed in the last administration as the Under Secretary General for Management at the United Nations, and he made the recommendation that they have an inspector general. Our present Ambassador to the United Nations, Albright, has recommended they have an inspector general, and they are moving in that direction. The President has called for them to have an inspector general.

The Senate bill has about two pages of wording in it referring to this subject matter. Then the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS] has an improved version, I think, but the gist of what we are talking about is, they need an inspector general, and they need to move that way as fast as possible. I do not think there is any disagreement about the objectives.

Mr. Speaker, I am going to vote for the gentleman's motion. There is a difference in the wording, obviously, between what the gentleman has in his motion and what they have in the Senate bill, but I think whatever it is, we can work the wording out. The gist of it is that we want them to have an inspector general.

Mr. Speaker, I was a sponsor of the first inspector general in the Government here in the United States. It was for the Department of Agriculture. The idea is that they should have someone working at all times, looking for things that ought to be corrected and reporting back to the people who can do something about it, and exposing it.

That is the whole idea here. I do not disagree with the idea, and I am going to vote for the gentleman's motion.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Are there further requests for time?

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I do not expect we will consume anywhere near the time that has been allotted. I plan to close very briefly here if the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] wishes to do the same. We should have a vote very soon, so those who are watching the debate can be thus advised.

Let me take just a few minutes. I will be brief, Mr. Speaker. This is a proposal that, although fresh on the

floor today, has been pushed for so many years in a variety of forms. The U.S. Congress and other institutions have been requesting of the United Nations some accountability for years with no avail. It is a part of the bureaucracy of the U.N. to resist this kind of request. I understand that. There are at least two schools of thought within the United Nations about whether or not this is a good idea.

Most of the industrialized nations have been requesting this for a long time, and agree upon it. Many of the Third World countries do not want it. That is understandable. That is part of the history of the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, in my opinion, we will not see the needed reforms until we take this action of withholding arrearage payment funds until our Secretary of State certifies the United Nations has complied with this request. It is not unreasonable. In fact, it is very sensible, and will make a better United Nations, and of course, better accountability of the funds that our taxpayers and all others around the world give to the United Nations.

Mr. Speaker, the founders in 1945 did not mean for the United Nations to end up as it is now, in this bureaucratic maze. I am quoting from a story in the press recently: "The whole U.N. civil service got hijacked by the Cold War and decolonization," said Donald McHenry, the former U.S. Ambassador to the U.N.

"As many experts point out, the U.N. grew as it did because its members wanted it to. For the Third World countries, the U.N. offered jobs for politicians' brothers-in-law and gave them a world platform for their problems. The major powers went along."

"Hiring for U.N. offices was rather like patronage hiring in the old Chicago Streets and Sanitation Department—except that Streets and Sanitation actually picked up garbage, while the U.N. only complained about it," Charles Lipson, a University of Chicago Professor of International Politics, recently told a U.S. panel studying the U.N.

So it has developed over the years, into the bureaucracy that needs to be reformed. The only way to do it is as we have done in the past. The Kassebaum-Solomon amendment, which began these arrearages 4 years ago, the money was withheld for the purposes of extracting some reforms in the United Nations.

□ 1320

Now we need to take the next step.

So, Mr. Speaker, I hope we can have a very positive vote on this motion to instruct.

Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I have no further requests for time, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PENNY). Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to instruct.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to instruct offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. ROGERS].

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present, and make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Evidently a quorum is not present.

The Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 420, nays 0, not voting 13, as follows:

(Roll No. 466)

YEAS—420

Abercrombie	Collins (MI)	Gibbons
Ackerman	Combest	Glickrest
Allard	Condit	Ohlmer
Andrews (ME)	Cooper	Ollman
Andrews (NJ)	Coppersmith	Onglyrich
Andrews (TX)	Costello	Glickman
Applegate	Cox	Gonzales
Archer	Coyne	Goodlatte
Arney	Cramer	Goodling
Bacchus (FL)	Craze	Gordon
Bacchus (AL)	Crapo	Goss
Baizer	Cunningham	Grams
Baker (CA)	Danner	Grandy
Baker (LA)	Darden	Graham
Ballenger	de la Garza	Greenwood
Barca	Deal	Gunderson
Barlow	DeFazio	Guthrie
Barrett (ME)	DeLauro	Hall (OH)
Barrett (WI)	DeLay	Hall (TX)
Bartlett	DeMunn	Hammberg
Barton	Derwack	Hamilton
Bateman	Deutsch	Hancock
Bellenson	Dias-Balart	Hansen
Bentley	Dickey	Hartman
Bereuter	Dicks	Hastert
Berman	Dixon	Hastings
Bevil	Doolley	Hayes
Bilbray	Doolittle	Hefley
Bilirakis	Dorman	Hefner
Bishop	Drover	Heggar
Blackwell	Dunham	Hilliard
Bliley	Dunn	Hinchey
Blute	Durbin	Hogeland
Boehert	Edwards (CA)	Hobson
Boehner	Edwards (TX)	Hochstetler
Boehlert	Emerson	Hoeftstra
Boiler	Engel	Holbe
Borriki	English (AZ)	Holden
Boucher	English (OK)	Horn
Brooks	Ehlers	Houghton
Browder	Evans	Hoyer
Brown (CA)	Everett	Huffington
Brown (FL)	Ewing	Hughes
Brown (OH)	Farr	Hunter
Bryant	Fawell	Hutchinson
Bunning	Fazio	Hutto
Burton	Fields (LA)	Hyde
Buyer	Fields (TX)	Inglis
Byrne	Filner	Inhofe
Callahan	Fingerhut	Inlee
Calvert	Fish	Istook
Camp	Flake	Jacobs
Canady	Foglietta	Jefferson
Cantwell	Ford (MI)	Johnson (CT)
Cardin	Ford (TN)	Johnson (GA)
Carr	Fowler	Johnson (SD)
Castle	Frank (MA)	Johnson, E. B.
Chapman	Franks (CT)	Johnson, Sam
Clay	Franks (NJ)	Johnston
Clayton	Frost	Kanjorski
Clinger	Furse	Kaptur
Clyburn	Gallagher	Kasich
Coble	Gallo	Kennedy
Coleman	Gejdenson	Kennelly
Collins (GA)	Gekas	Kildee
	Gera	Kim

King	Myers	Shepherd
Kingston	Nadler	Shuster
Kloczka	Natcher	Sistak
Klein	Neal (MA)	Skaggs
Klink	Neal (NC)	Skeen
Klug	Nussle	Skellon
Knollenberg	Oberstar	Slattery
Kolbe	Obey	Slaughter
Kopetski	Oliver	Smith (IA)
Kreidler	Ortiz	Smith (NJ)
Kyl	Orton	Smith (OR)
LaFalce	Owens	Smith (TX)
Lambert	Oxley	Snowe
Lancaster	Packard	Solomon
Lantos	Pallone	Spence
LaRocco	Parker	Spratt
Laughlin	Pastor	Stark
Lazio	Paxon	Stearns
Leach	Payne (NJ)	Stenholm
Lehman	Payne (VA)	Stokes
Levin	Pelosi	Strickland
Levy	Penny	Studds
Lewis (CA)	Peterson (FL)	Stump
Lewis (FL)	Peterson (MN)	Stupak
Lewis (GA)	Petri	Sundquist
Lightfoot	Pickles	Swett
Linder	Pombo	Swift
Lipinski	Pomeroy	Talbot
Livingston	Porter	Talent
Lloyd	Portman	Tanner
Long	Poshard	Tausin
Lowey	Price (NC)	Taylor (MS)
Machley	Pryor (OH)	Taylor (NC)
Maloney	Quillen	Tejeda
Mann	Quinn	Thomas (CA)
Manton	Rahall	Thomas (WY)
Manzullo	Ramstad	Thompson
Margolies	Rangel	Thornton
Mervinsky	Ravenel	Thurman
Markey	Reed	Torkildsen
Martinez	Regula	Torres
Matsui	Reynolds	Torricelli
Massoli	Richardson	Towns
McCandless	Ridge	Trafilant
McCloskey	Roberts	Tucker
McCollum	Roemer	Unsold
McCrary	Rogers	Upton
McDermott	Rohrabacher	Valentine
McHale	Rice-Lehtinen	Velasquez
McHugh	Rose	Vento
McInnis	Rostenkowski	Viclosky
McKeon	Roth	Volkmer
McKinney	Roukema	Vucanovich
McMillan	Rowland	Walker
McNulty	Roybal-Allard	Walsh
Meehan	Royce	Washington
Meek	Rush	Waters
Menendez	Sabo	Watt
Meyers	Sanders	Waxman
Mfume	Sangmeister	Weldon
Mica	Santorum	Wheat
Michel	Sarbanes	Whitten
Miller (FL)	Saxton	Williams
Mineta	Schaefer	Wise
Minge	Schenk	Wolf
Mink	Schiff	Woolsey
Moakley	Schroeder	Wyden
Mollinari	Schumer	Wynn
Mollohan	Scott	Yates
Montgomery	Sensenbrenner	Young (AK)
Moorhead	Serrano	Young (FL)
Moran	Sharp	Zelliff
Morella	Shaw	Zimmer
Murphy	Shays	
Murtha		

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—13

Becerra	Dingell	Pickett
Brewster	Cephardt	Smith (MI)
Clement	McCurdy	Wilson
Collins (IL)	McDade	
Conyers	Miller (CA)	

□ 1342

Mr. LAZIO changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So the motion to instruct was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, during rollcall vote No. 466 on H.R. 2519 I was unavoidably detained. Had I been present, I would have voted "yea."

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks and include therein extraneous material on the motion to instruct conferees on H.R. 2519 which was just agreed to.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. PENNY]. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the Chair appoints the following conferees: Messrs. SMITH of Iowa, CARR of Michigan, MOLLOHAN, MORAN, SKAGGS, PRICE of North Carolina, NATHER, ROGERS, KOLBE, TAYLOR of North Carolina, and MCDADE.

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 2295, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 1994, AND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE NEW INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION ACT, 1993

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 259 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 259

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider the conference report to accompany the bill (H.R. 2295) making appropriations for foreign operations, export financing, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1994, and making supplemental appropriations for such programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1993, and for other purposes. All points of order against the conference report and against its consideration are waived. The conference report shall be considered as read.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. DERRICK] is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. SOLOMON], pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

(Mr. DERRICK asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. DERRICK. Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 259 waives all points of order against the conference report on H.R. 2295, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act for Fiscal Year 1994 and against its consideration. The rule

further provides that the conference report shall be considered as read.

Mr. Speaker, the conference agreement on the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act provides \$13 billion in new budget authority for fiscal year 1994. This amount is \$1.6 billion below the President's request and is within the 602(b) allocation.

The agreement displays a new policy emphasis on emerging democracies and provides a total of \$2.5 billion in technical and humanitarian assistance for the new Independent States of the former Soviet Union and \$390 million for Eastern Europe and the Baltics.

The conference agreement provides \$5 billion for Israel and Egypt as well as increased funding for the economic support fund to accommodate assistance for the West Bank and Gaza. In addition, the agreement provides \$800 million for refugee and disaster assistance to meet the current situation in Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, as well as other areas around the world.

The conference agreement provides \$784 million in development assistance for Africa as well as \$1 billion to assist United States business to export United States goods abroad.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 259 will expedite consideration of this important conference agreement. I urge my colleagues to support the rule and the agreement, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

(Mr. SOLOMON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding this side half the time.

Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from South Carolina has just indicated, we have before us a rule that provides for the timely consideration of the conference report on the foreign operations appropriations bill for fiscal year 1994.

This rule is typical of those that are usually provided for conference reports in that all points of order are waived.

There is a twofold reason for the waivers.

First, the conference report contains \$1.6 billion in fiscal year 1993 assistance for Russia.

In order for these funds to be made available, the President must sign this legislation into law before midnight tomorrow night.

Thus, the 3-day layover has been waived.

The second reason for waivers is simply the fact that Congress has not enacted a foreign aid authorization bill into law since 1985. That was 8 years ago.

Hence, virtually everything in this conference report is unauthorized.

I must say that Members should appreciate the work of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee in stepping into the breach each year and, in effect, writing the annual foreign aid bill.